Eleven Thousand Men Worked All Night to Prepare for Yesterday's Coremontes -The Late Cear's Body Arrives at 10:to A. M. Fifteen Divisions in the Great Procession that Moved to the Kremits -Eight Major-Generals Lead the Bornes that Braw the Funeral Car The Imperial Mourners in the Line Services in the Cathedral-Weeping Multitudes.

Moscow, Nov. 11,-The imperial party, with the body of Alexander III., arrived here to-day in typical Moscow weather. The sky was dull, the thermometer was 2° below the freezing point, and a north wind biew litfully throughout

Although thousands were busy all night putting the city in mourning for the late Czar the streets at daybreak looked as if some great festival was to be celebrated. But for the heavy folds of black which hung bigh and low on all walls, a person would have thought that the crowds thronging every corner and open space had come to celebrate a national holiday eather than to lament the death of a powerful monarch. Such ceaseless, universal activity, and such enormous numbers of peasants, tourists, and soldlers had not been seen here since the coronation of Alexander III., more than ten years

Ten thousand men worked all night to complete the draping of the city. More than a thousand men were employed in paving with cobble stones the streets through which the body was to pass. They taid two and a half miles of avement, and scattered over it layers of sand to smother the rattling of carriages and the clatter or eavalry. The route was marked not only by the newly laid preement, but also by the density of the black and white drapery which covered the fronts of the buildings, it extended from the special station, elected about one hundred yards from the large St. Peters. burg station, through Kalantschewskaya street, via the Red Gate, which is a permanent arch. through Nissmitiskaya street, along the wall of the inner town, across the Great Theatre Square, and past the Town Hall into the Kitalgorod or inner city. From the Town Hall the way led through the Resurrection flate, where the Iberian Chapel stands, and through the Nicholas Gate into the Kremlin. In the Kremlin the route lay past the Trensury and Arsenal to a spot midway between the small palace and Cathedral of the Assumption, and thence to the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, one block

Aside from the draping of the buildings, the decorations in the streets along the route conaisted of high poles wound with black and white and joined with mourning streamers and crossed strands of evergreen. The Opera House was covered with deuse folds of black. The bronze horses and charlot on the roof were enveloped in a single black banner. Hundreds of draped portrats of Alexander III. were displayed in the windows of shops and private houses. The streets near the route, already crowded before daybreak, had become whotly impassable by 8 o'clock, when all traffic in the adjacent districts was stopped and the way was cleared for the

The train with the body arrived at 10:40 o'clock. Czar Nicholas II. was saluted as soon as he alighted by the Grand Duke Sergius, the Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna, the higher clergy, the commandant and civil Governor, members of the court, officials of the court, the chief nobility to the third class, the Mayor, many Generals, and other officers. All stood bareheaded. The procession then was formed in groups, as had been arranged, and the Generals carried the coffin to the dais in the temporary chapel near the station. Four of them removed the pall, and the Metropolitar

read a short service.

The four Generals who had removed the pall bore the coffin slowly to the funeral car in the station yard. There was a pause: then three guns from the Kremlin gave the signal that all the 180 groups to be formed in the column fall into the fifteen divisions of the procession. Three more guns, and the divisions took their places in the sine; three more, and, amid the tolling of a thousand bells, the head of the huge column moved off slowly toward the Red Gate. The master of ceremonies rode first, on a black charger. He wore full uniform, whose gorgeousness was not half hidden with the black and white sash across his breast. Behind him came the Second and Third companies of the Moscow household dragoons with a band of trumpeters; two companies of grenadiers with enormous antique helmets, their marshal mounted and in the deepest mourning; the dragoons, a company of cadets from the Emperor Alexander Military Academy; court lackeys, the family standard of the Romanoffs, the red war standard: Alexander IIL's charger, richly caparisoned and led by two staff officers in mourning: the stable rvants of the imperial household; the banner and arms of Moscow; the imperial naval flag. carried by an Admiral and supported by Captains; an immense black silk mourning banner and an equally large white hanner, each carried by such officers andsted by subordinates; grand escutcheon of the empire, borne the grand escutcheon of the empire, borne by four Major-Generals; the grand standard of the decime eagle, carried by two Major-Generals and two calonels; a deputation of city officials; numerous societies and delegations of merchants, hopkerpers, workinguien, and peasants, all mac ding absents the Mayor of Moscow and the Mayors of all other towns in the Government of Moscow; noblement, conspicuous citizens, and head marshais, all three abreast and head marshais, all three abreast and head marshais. chanis, shejkepers, workingstuen, and peasants, all mare dag abreast; the Mayor of Moscow and the Mayors of all other towns in the Government. Moscow; noblemen, conspicuous citizens, and head marchale, all three abreast and in heavy mourning; the dovernor and Vice-Governor of Messow; delegates from local assemblies and ministries and the Judges of the district; equadron of dragones; two heralds, four Colonels with reversed swoods, and officials carrying on cushions of gold, bordered with silver the decorations of the late Emperor; the imperial regails, including the banner, shield, sword, ball, sceptre, great crown, horne on golden cushions; silso the crowns of Poland, Siberia, Tauria, and Astruchan; the Emperor's warsword, brought from St, Petersburg to Moscow; the historical insign/s of Moscow; the ciergy in the long robes and high hats of office, with the Metropolitan of Moscow and Koloma at the head, all carrying lighted tapers; the court clerry and coniessor and the Proto-Presbyter, Janyscheff, holding aloft the picture of a saint. The funeral car, which came text, was drawn by eight horses, led by cith Major-tienerals. The tassels of the canopy were held by four Adjutant-febrearis, flanked by sixty castes bearing torches. Directly behind them rode Emperor Nicolas II, alone, looking pale, but resolute. His uniform was naif hidden in crape. Then came tomat Woronoof-Buchekoff, Minister of the imperial Court; the Commandant of the Guards and eight Adiutant-febrearia, the Princes of Wales alone, the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, escorted by Adjutant-febrearia, the Princes of Wales alone, the Grand Buke of Oldenburg, escorted by Adjutant-febreary and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, escorted by Adjutant-febreary and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, escorted by Adjutant-febreary and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, escorted by Adjutant-febreary and the first of the Carrina, the Princess of Wales occupied the second carriage, which was flanked by inthese

family gathered between the gorgoous pillars at the foot of the coffin and listened in silence, broken only by sobs, to the reading of the solemn mass for the dead. The service closed with music. The imperial family and their attenuants then retired to the palane within the Kremlin, and the sersons hobling thekets were admitted to the exthetiral. They passed round the data slowly, looking at the deni Crar's face. After them came people of all sorts, admitted in the order dictated by rank. Strange scenes were witnessed as this mixed throng filed pass the redlin. Men and women wept, crussed themselves, prayed alond, and hegged loudly for the peace of the dead man's soul.

send.

The body is watched day and night by six staff officers, twelve subalterns, and two special guards at each door. Masses are held at appointed hours, and everybedy, whatever his creed or nationality, is welcomed to hid arewell to Alexander III.

Nicholas II seemand throughout the day in

Nicholas II, appeared throughout the day in the uniform of a Russian General. The Prince of Wales were the uniform of a British field

the funeral train. There are twelve cars in the train.

The car in which the body is carried is varnished black. There is an altar within, and two priests conduct the service amid lighted tapers and flowers. The service at the station to-day lasted twenty minutes and all sang the hymn, accompanied by the military band.

The most nicture sque scenes during the procession were made by the priests emerging from the churches and blessing the body. The service was especially solemp at the foetian chapel, where the procession halted for twenty minutes.

The funeral car and the coffin were in splendid contrast with the sombre surroundings. Both were glicke and were resplendent with silver trappings. The sombre magnificence of the services, had a peculiar effect upon many spectators.

spectators.
Hundreds were so overcome that they fell on Hindreds were so overcome that they led on their knees in the streets, crossing themselves, weeping and whispering prayers for the repose of the dead Emperor's soul. The peasants seemed to mourn with the deepest sincerity. All of them showed signs of great personal

All of them showed signs of great personal grief.

The procession reached the cathedral soon after 1 o'clock. The body was wrapped in a shroud of white slik and the hands were folded across the breast. The features are peaceful, though wasted with suffering. While the more privileged persons were looking at the besty a high exclesisatic in white robes and a jewelled nitre and look stood at the lectern at the head of the dais reading by the light of two immense candles.

candles.

He rend parsages from a great Hible with jewelled metal covers. The ordinary visitors were allowed to kiss the dead hand or the little picture which lay on the dead breast, and to stop a minute or more to study the dead face. stop a minute or more to study the dead face. The more privileged persons were permitted to kiss the forehead.

The general public were admitted late in the afternoon. The peasants in their strange and varied costumes still stand in long lines in a dozen streets, awaiting patiently, silently, and reverently their turns to show their affection for the Little Father.

The procession round the dais will continue

the Little Father.

The procession round the dais will continue without pause until the body be removed, as there are tens of thousands waiting eagerly for the first opportunity to enter the cathedral. At 0 o'clock this evening it is snowing, but the watching and waiting goes on as if under a blue ake.

Loxoon, Nov. 11.—The Delly News hears from Odessa: "Another and more in the hears from LOXDON, Nov. 11.—The Datity News hears from Odessa: "Another and more important manifesto from the Casr is expected after the funeral, I gather from all sides that the regret for the deceased Carr is materially qualified by a certain feeling of relief that his iron control has been removed. Anyhow, the momentary popular mind hovers between hope and fear whether Nicholas IL will load the press with equal weight or relieve it of its more grievous burriens."

burdens."
Troup Paris the News hears: "The Journal Official is notified that in consequence of the cold weather the funeral has been deferred until the

weather the funeral has been deferred until the 20th or 21st.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The service at the Cathedral of Notre Dame for Alexander III. did not draw such a throng as attended the Joan of Arceelebration. Nevertheless the audience was of imposing size. The whole chapter of the cathedral supported Cardinal Richard in the service.

Scores of naval and military officers in full uniform, Monarchists and Moderates from both Chambers, and most conspicuous residents of the capital were present. Count Bourqueny was there as M. Hanotaux's representative. Gen. Berruyer appeared for President Casimir-Perier.

The Russian orders of mourning materials in Paris surpass the tradesmen's most sanguing expectations. The Czarina and many Russian out laddes have ordered costumes from French

shops.
St. Perensuuro. Nov. 11.—Nicholas II., be-fore leaving Livadia, signed an order suspend-ing till further notice the decree expelling 125 Jewish families from the Ekaterinoslav Govern-

PATCHED UP WITH FROG SKIN. The Stump of Mr. Smilsor's Amputated Leg Covered Over by the Boctors.

Dr. J. D. Castner, house surgeon of the Eastern District Hospital in South Third street, Williamsburgh, has just completed an interesting operation in skin grafting. He succeeded in covering the stump of a man's leg with skin taken from the belliesof four frogs, and Dr. W. G. Winters and Albert Wagner, a nurse in the hospital, contributed enough human skin to make the operation complete.

The patient was Joseph Smilsor, a young Pole who was employed in the Mollenhauer augar refinery at Kent avenue and South Eleventh street. On Aug. 1 last his leg was caught in the wheels of a machine and almost torn from his body. It was so badly crushed and mangled that it had to be amputated just below the thigh. Smilsor was almost dead from loss of laigh. Smilsor was almost dead from loss of blood before the ambulance arrived, and after the operation of amputating his leg his condi-tion became so serious that two Polish priests were called in, who administered the last rites of the Church to him. He was a sturdy young fellow, with a vizorous constitution, and man-aged to hold out, although the doctors gave him up. For three weeks he hovered between life and death, and for the second time the priests were summaned.

up. For three weeks he hovered between life and death, and for the second time the priests were summoned.

There was a mangrenous growth on the stump of the leg. By careful antiseptic treatment the gangrene was got rid of, and Dr. Castner decided that a skin growth would have to be formed to prevent gangrene from developing again. Dr. Winters and Nurse Wagner volunteered some akin from their arms, but after taking ten grafts from each Dr. Castner found that it might injure them to take any more, and for want of other volunteers he decided to try the skin of frogs. This operation has been performed successfully before. Dr. Castner secured four healthy fresh-water frogs, and after washing them antiseptically stretched them out on their backs on a board one at a time. He removed the skin from the belly of each and applied it to the stump while the frog was yet alive.

The frogs were not put under the influence of ether because it was deemed best that they should remain in a normal condition. The skin was removed in patches of the size of a silver three-cent piece, and in this manner about half a foot square of surface in all was covered. The skin, which has a milky appearance now, will gradually assume the color of human skin, Dr. Castner says. The patient is doing veil, and will be able to leave the hospital within a few weeks.

MARRIED HIS UNCLE'S WIDOW.

Young Frank Higgies Benies that Anybody Opposed the Match.

It became generally known yesterday that Frank Higgins, son of Smith Higgins of Charles-ton, Me., had married his uncle's widow, Mrs. Maria S. Higgins of 425 West Forty-third street. The marriage took place on Sept. 25 at the home of the bride, and although it was private it was announced in a daily paper on Sept. 27. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church officiated, and Miss Ida M. Terry, a relative of the bride, and William H. Herbell were the bridesmaid and

Young Mr. Higgins is a second coustn of Eugene Higgins, the wealthy carpet manufacturer, and was formerly employed as master mechanic in the carpet factory, but it is said that the elder Higgins was opposed to the marriage and demanded his resignation when he heard of it. Young Higgins said last night that he had been asked for his resignation, but that it was a business matter, and had nothing to do with the marriage whatever. He was not asked to leave until a month after the marriage. He declared that he knew of no reason why there should have been any opposition to the marriage by his relatives, as was reported, and he had had no disagreement with his friends or relatives. He said further that his father knew that he was to be married, and sent him a warm letter of congratulation. He is more than ten years his wife's junior, and is a good looking young man of thirty, with a neavy black moustache and dark complexion. She is the daughter of fisering Terry and widow of George Higgins, who was superintendent of the Higgins carpet factory, she has two sons—Olney, by years old, and Arthur, 17 years old.

Mrs. Higgins is administratrix to her late husband a property, and is said to hold considerable real estale in trust for her two sons. Young Mr. Higgins said last night:

"I don't know who has been circulating madiculous reports about my marriage, but they are lotally have." Higgins was opposed to the marriage, and de-

licious reports about my marriage, but they are totally false. While it is true that I was asked for my resignation from the factory, I am sure it was not on account of the marriage."

To Rise Up Against Ohio Hace Trucks STEUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 11 .- A well-known tember of the Law and Order Society said today that the ministers in every county in Ohlo would organize seen and enteres the anti-pool selling statute in Ohio the coming season. This means, if successful, the abandonment of every race traca in Ohio.

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DISLIKED BY LIBERALS.

UNPOPULARITY OF ONE OF GER-MANY'S NEW MINISTERS

Hammerstein Stirs Up Bad Blood All Over the Empire-The Rolser in an Unpleasant Position-A More Energetic Colonial Policy Caprisi's Modest Income, BEHLIN, Nov. 11 .- Freiherr von Hammerstein. he high tariff Feudal Agrarian, has entered the Ministry of Agriculture smid the fears and reproaches of all liberal Germany. The ga-

zetting of his appointment has stirred bad blood throughout the empire. It provoked so many venomous comments from the un-official newspapers that the Northentsche Allgemeine Zeitung felt moved yesterday to publish a general defence of the Government's course in the present crisis. The burden of the article was that the German dailies erred in attacking men, and should withhold their criticisms until they should learn the nature of the measures to be introduced by the new Ministers. The National Zeitung, National Liberal, replies: "The choice of Fretherr von Hammerstein is deplorable in itself. What measures are to be expected from a man who has identified himself with the active sgitation of the Agrarians, and has negotiated for the restoration of the Guelph fund to the Duke of Comberland ?"

In his Freislunige Zeitung, Eugen Bichter says, in a defiant article: "We desire an explanation of the rôle which Herr von Lucanus, chief of his Majesty's civil Cabinet, played in the shuffling of the cards before this ministerial crisis, It is declared publicly and credibly that Herr von Lucanus, before the crisis, approached secretly and separately Prince Hismarck, Count. von Capriel, Prince Hohenlohe, and several Ministers, to sound their opinions on certain subjects." Richter does not dare to accuse the Emperor directly of preparing the dramatic wreck of his Cabinet, but he asks significantly: "What business had Herr von Lucanus to med-dle thus with the Ministers? What were his aims? Who put him up to this sort of work?" Emperor William undoubtedly has got him-

self into an unenviable position. He has found it necessary to explain the crisis even to his closest ally and family friend, the Grand Duke of Baden. On the eve of Caprivi's fall the Grand Duke was in Berlin and was convinced that all was harmony between Chancellor and Emperor. He left the city at once, but before the express train could land him is Karlsruhe everything was upsel. Caprivi and Eulenburg had gone, and the whole Cabinet was shaking. The Grand Duke was thoroughly angered, and under the revulsion of feeling arainst the Emperor, suddenly appointed Freiherr von Bodmann to be his special envoy at Munich and Stuttgart. His purpose in reviving these obsolute missions was to arrange for a closer understanding among the South German courts so that they might watch and influence imperial matters more advantageously. Semi-official newspapers pretend that Hodmann's mission has no bearing on the crinis, but relates solely to South German questions, but it is plain that the Emperor has been forced into a half apologetic position. Prince Hohenlohe's hasty visit to Karleruhe cannot be explained on any other ground than the necessity of appeasing the Grand Duke.

Prince Hohenlohe will remain in Strasburg four days. The new Governor will meet him there, although he will not enter office for two Grand Duke was in Berlin and was convinced

Prince Hohenlohe will remain in Strasburg four days. The new Governor will meet him there, although he will not enter office for two or three weeks. On Tuesday Prince Hohenlohe will be honored with a farewell demonstration by the civil and military functionaries, the Presidents of the German societies in the Reichsland, the Mayor and Municipal Councillors of Strassburg, and about everybody else except the implacable protestors. Proposals to take part in this official leave taking were discussed by the protestors but were voted down, although many expressions of esteem and good will toward Prince Hohenlohe are heard in all the pre-French circles.

will toward Prince Hohenlohe are heard in all the pro-French circles.

Dr. Kayser's retirement from the Colonial Office is attributed to the Emperor's decision to enforce a more energetic policy in colonial regions. His successor, Major Lieber, made a good record as special Commissioner to East Africa in 1893. Under the Emperor's direction he will aim to mar'ialize the colonial administration and reduce the number and influence of civilian officials. The Könische and the Krenz Zeitung agree that a new era in Germany's

civilian officials. The Kölnische and the Kreuz Zeitung agree that a new era in Germany's colonial policy is about to open, and that one of its main objects will be to check British greed of land and trade in Africa. The Kreuz Zeitung advises that the first step should be the ousting of England from Samoa.

Count von Caprivi is enjoying his holidars with Major von Ebmeyer, his former side, on the shore of Lake Geneva, and probably is oblivious to the slanders which his enemies still heap upon him. The Volkszeitung remarked maliciously several days ago that, although Caprivi lost a fortune by the failure of a Berlin bank two or three years ago, he had saved enough while in office to buy a large estate near Crossen. The insinuation was repeated until the advises that the first step should be the ousting of England from Samoa.

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credit. The income from this source and his pension of 18,000 marks are all that Caprivi ins. As a bachelor of simple habits, Caprivi will have no difficulty in living within his Income; in fact, his total personal expenses have been barely 10,000 a year. The rest has gone to his relatives.

As the confusion in the Government increases, the tendency increases to look back with regret on Caprivi's simple, courteons, straightforward methods. In addressing the Catholics of Hildesheim last week, Dr. Lieber, the Clerical leader, said;

"It is our duty to address a sympathetic farewell to Count von Caprivi. We Clericals often combated him with obstinacy, hat I must say, and with me all Catholics, that the Count is a worthy and capable man, at once chivairons and just."

well to Count von Caprivi. We Clericals often combated him with obstinacy, but I must say, and with me all Catholics, that the Count is a worthy and capable man, at once chivalrona and just."

By the Emperor's orders Dr. von Boetticher, Architect Wallot, and eighty milltary musicians tested yesterday the acoustics of the cupola on the new Releining building. The musicians performed the four pieces which are to be played in the opening ceremonies on Dec. 5. The effect was good. Posing as an art critic, Emperor William recently crossed out the name of Architect Wallot from a list of candidates for the gold medal for art. The Herlin Art Club, composed of artists of the highest repute, has replied by making Wallot an honorary member. The Emperor has offended the artists in the played by sending Dr. Bosse to rebuke them for asking the Landtag for more money with which to buy pictures for the Berlin galleries. Through Bosse, also, the Emperor has ordered that his "Sang au Aegir" be made a subject of study in the higher Prussian schools.

Parson Stoccker held a mass meeting here on Friday evening. Before an audione of Anarchists and Christian Socialists, he attacked the policy of repression now threatened by the Government, and advocated a course of social reform in which the churches would take the lead. He incorporated this view in a resolution which was adopted by acclamation.

Mine. Novuica has appeared twice as Elsa in "Lohengrin" with great success. The Emperor expressed deep admiration of her performance. Mrs. John B. Jackson gave her husband, Secretary of the American Embassy, a birthoday dinner on Friday. Among those present were Dr. von Rottenburg, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Col. and Mrs. Savage, and Mine. Nordays, Mrs. Willard on Fridays Mrs. Sourfolk of Cleveland receives on Wednesdays, Mrs. American Embassys, a birthoday dinner on Friday. American December.

Mrs. Roise of Cleveland receives on Wednesdays, Mrs. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Col. and Mrs. Harden December.

These Americans arr

ally are neither molested nor watched by the police.

The Varanets, Social Democratic organ, publishes to-day a drag-net article, in which presty much everything pertaining to the travernment is ridiculted. It says: "The crisis is likely to be prolonged and everything remains in suspense. It is consical how little the combat with the revolution affects the people, while it confuses and upsets Ministers, whose last remnant of genuine governing power is now threatened." The turnsters then remarks that all does not go well even with the trown, as the "Sang at Arg;:" has been hoperated by the school teachers, and consequently the order for its study in the schools has been withfrawn.

Bararia, Salony, and Würtemberg are about to prohibit the importation of American cattle and meat. to product the importation of American cattle alid meat. 'S operatia "Les Fornins" had its first night at the Lurden Theatre has even-ing, it was a failure. The Lessing Theatre has agranged to produce Sardou's "Gesmenie" in German.

CONGRESS AND THE NAVY.

The Work of Past Years as a Guide to the

Coming Session. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11,-It may be safely assumed that Secretary Herbert will strongly recommend, in his annual report, the constru tion of at least one new battle ship, and perhaps of several torpedo boats. One more session remains to the present Congress, and to the Democratic party as the responsible majority in Congress, to show what it will do for the navy, Secretary Herbert's subsequent appeals will be to a Republican House, which may answer them liberally, but he himself will have the expenditure of only a single set of appropriations after

those granted this winter.

There is every reason why the present Congress should seek to make a good record in this particular, before going out of existence. The maintenance of a strong may has always been good Democratic destrine. Under Jefferson a fleet was sent to the Barbary States which forced Tripoli to make peace and respect American Under Madison the naval glories of the war of 1812 were won. Jackson, in one of his messages to Congress, declared that since an enemy would prepare to assail us on the ocean, unless we are prepared to meet him on this element, we cannot be said to possess the power requisite to repel or prevent aggressions."

The actual beginning of the reconstruction of the mayy by the building of steel ships occurred under Secretary Chandler, with an appropria-tion of about \$1,500,000; but the Democrats, who controlled the succeeding House, voted still larger appropriations at each session. When Mr. Whitney took charge of the Navy Depart-ment he gave a great impetus to the building up of the new navy. At the first session under his administration two armorelads and the cruiser Baltimore were provided for, and appropria-tions were also made toward the five double turret monitors and for the Vesqvins. The sec-ond session authorized the const defender Monterey; two more cruisers, the San Francisco and Philadelphia; two gunboats, the Concord and Bennington, and the torpedo boat Cushing. In the following Congress the House was also

Democratic. At its first session it authorized the New York of 8,150 tons, the Olympia of the New York of \$,100 tons, the Olympia of \$,500, the Cincinnati and Raicigh of \$1,181 cach, the Detroit, Montgomery, and Marbieheau of \$2,000 tons each, and the practice vessel Rancroft. This was certainly splendid work for a single session, and the following year the same Congress authorized the ram Katahdin and the gunboats Machias and Castine.

In the Fitty-first Congress the House was Republican and Secretary Tracy had succeeded to the charge of the Navy Department. The vigor which had been shown under his predecessor in authorizing new vessels was kept up. Three great battle ships, costing upward of \$1,000,000 each, together with the Columbia, costing \$2,725,000, and the torpedo boat Ericsson, were authorized at the first session, these contributions to the navy aggregating upward of \$8,000 tons and costing upward of \$12,000,000 for huil and machinery alone. At the following session this Congress satisfied itself with authorizing a mate to the Columbia. The first session of the Fifty-second Congress, in which the House had again become Democratic, made a fine contribution to the navy in the armored battle ship lows, \$11,296 tons, and the armored cruiser Brookly, \$153, each being the largest vessel of its class in our navy and the two costing in round numbers \$6,000,000. 5.500, the Cincinnati and Raleigh of 3 181 each

Brooklyn, 9,153, each being the largest vessel of its class in our havy and the two costing in round numbers \$5,000,000.

But that may be said to have marked the climax in new authorization. The second session of that Congress contributed only three light draught gunboats, having an aggregate tonnage of less than 3,100; while the recent session of the present Congress fell off still further, by authorizing only three small torpedo boats, and used an old appropriation to pay for them.

It is only fair to say that both the present Congress and its predecessor were heavily handicapped by the stress of the Treasury, and that otherwise larger additions to the navy would have been made at the last two sessions. Again, the appropriation required for wholly new authorizations is often but a small part of a navy bill. The main burden of late has been that of paying installments upon ships formerly authorized and of providing armaments for them. Thus it turns out that the present Congress has been in that sense still more liberal than its immediate predecessor. The two navy appropriations of the Fifty-second Congress were respectively \$23,548,266,65 and \$22,104,061,38, whereas the appropriation of the last session of the present Congress was \$25,588,29.72 and the estimate of Secretary Herbert for the present year reaches nearly \$31,000,000. Even supposing that this estimate should be reduced in the appropriations to \$28,000,000, the navy appropriations for the present Congress would be very creditable, and

naval needs of the future. THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Gen. Jones Urges Legislation to Prevent the Boycotting of Post Offices,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank H. Jones, in his annual report for the year ending June 30 last, renews his recommendation of last year as to the growing evil of boycotting of Post Offices. He says that the compensation of Postmasters at Post Offices of the fourth class consists mainly of the cancellation of postage stamps upon matter actually mailed at their offices. "In many cases," he says, "owing to political differences, selfish motives of storekeepers, petty fealousies, personal feeling from other causes, the compensation of Postmusters is seriously curtailed by collecting and mailing letters on the cars, or sending them to an adjoining Post Office for mailing, thereby depriving the fourthclass Postmaster of his cancellations, and consequently reducing his salary and depriving first and second-class Postmasters of their sale of stamps, thereby reducing the receipts and office allowances. This is carried to a grievous extent in some communities, and is such an interference with the usual and regular disposition of the mails as in my judgment calls for legislation by Congress. Several bills were introduced during the past session of the present Congress calculated to correct this injustice and to secure to Postmasters the business properly belonging to their offices, but I regret to say none of them was passed."

He refers to the misuse of the franking privilege, and says:
"As this department is required to carry

He reters to the misuse of the franking privilege, and says:

"As this department is required to carry,
without one cent of revenue, hundreds of tons
of franked matter, additional imitations should
be placed upon the use of the frank, or penalty
of some kind imposed for its unlawful use, and I
respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be called to this matter for such action as
it shall deem proper."

He recommends that Congress chart a law
allowing Postmasters, in their discretion, by
and with the consent of the Postmaster-tieneral,
to suspend clerks, carriers, and other employees
of Post Offices, not exceeding ten days without,
pay, for violations of rules and regulations.
I inder the present laws a first offense means
olismissal from the service. He also asks for
legislation allowing clerks and carriers in the
postal service, who shall be disabiled while performing their duties, three months' leave of absence with pay.

He requests that the law in regard to the
classification and salarles of cierks in the larger
Post Offices be amended, so as to make the
maximum salaries larger for certain lines of
clerical service, in order to command the highest order of clerical shifty.

"The publishing of lists of unclaimed letters
in newspapers," the report says, "resulted in
New York city in the delivery of only 25g per
cent, which cost the department for every letter delivered approximately forty cents, whereas
ordinarily the revenue from the carriage of the
same would be but two cents. The results were
not of sufficient benefit to warrant the expenditier. It is my belief that the bulletin-board
system will answer every purpose."

The report shows the number of free delivery
offices to have been 610 and the gross receipts
\$45,801,210, a decrease of nearity \$2,000,000
from the previous year. Mr. Johes suggests
that the experimental free delivery in towns
and villages be discontinued at the close of the
current fisc of year.

"The results were

" The Sun March."

When Mr. Innes and his Thirteenth Regiment Hand played "The Sun March" at a concert at the Grand Opera House in Brooklyn last night there was a demonstration that would have done credit to a Saturday night concert. The big autience applauded enthislastically. The march was played a second time on an encore, and the enthusiasm which followed was greater than that evokes by the first playing. The band was for cred to play it a third time.

FROM A HOTEL WINDOW.

JENNIE SCOFFIN FALLS THIRTY-FIVE FEET.

Bid She Walk Out of the Window in Her Sleep t Registered at the Ashland Under a Fatse Name-Perhaps Mortally Injured A well-dressed woman entered the Ashland House, at Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, shortly before 0 o'clock on Saturday night. She told the cierk that she wanted a good room, as she would probably remain at the hotel for several days. She registered as "Mrs. Lane, Wilmington, Del," and was assigned to room 116. The room is on the second story of the hotel, facing Fourth avenue. After regis-tering, the newcomer, who had no baggage, requested to be shown to her room at once, as, she said, she had been travelling and was tired. A chambermaid who passed through the second-story hall half an hour later noticed

that the light in 116 had been extinguished. Shortly after 316 o'clock yesterday morning come one was heard walking about the room occupied by the woman who had registered as Then the footsteps ceased, and the sound of a window being opened was heard Five minutes later a man walking along Fourth avenue, just across the street from the hotel saw a white-robed figure shoot from one of the hotel windows.

At the same instant Policeman Coleman of the East Twenty-second street station, who was standing near the corner, half a block away, heard a crash on the pavement, followed by a cry of agony. Then he saw a white form lying on the sidewalk in front of the hotel windows, Running up, he saw that the white object was the body of a woman.

Blood was flowing from her nose and mouth. but she was still conscious. The noise had startled the clerk in the office of the hotel, who recognized the woman as the one who had been assigned to room 11st. While the policeman went to summon an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, the woman said something about a Mrs. Drew who lived at 125 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn. Then she becams unconscious. When the ambulance surgeon reached the hotel and examined the woman he said she was probably mortally intered.

surgeon reached the hotel and examined the woman is said she was probably mortally injured.

She had fallen a distance of about thirty-five feet, striking on her side. The bones of her right arm were shattered, the peivis broken, and she had probably received internal injuries. At the bospital the patient pertially gained consciousness. She said that she was Mrs. Jennie Wilkington, that she was Mr years old, and that she lived at 116 feelford avenue, Brooklyn. A further examination convinced the doctors that her injuries would probably prove mortal.

It was at first supposed that the woman had tried to commit suicide. An investigation by the police, however, developed the theory that the fall had been accidental. An examination of her room at the hotel showed that the occupant had gone to bed, and had probably fallen asleep. She had apparently got up while still asseep, and, after wandering about the room, had pushed open the window. Then, it is thought, while still unconscious of what she was doing, she had walked through the opening and had fallen to the sidewalk. Against this theory was the fact that the woman had given one name at the hotel and another at the hospital.

Early esterday morning a telegram was sent from the hotel to Mrs. Drew at 125 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, notifying her that a woman, who had given her name and address, had fallen from a window, and was in Bellevie Hospital.

Mrs. Drew reached the hospital a few hours later.

From her it was learned that Mrs. Souffin is

Ars. Drew reaches that Mrs. Scoffin is the wife of Frank S. Scoffin, who is said to be an expert accountant. The couple, with their S-year-old son, Willie, went to live in Mrs. W. H. Drew's boarding house in Brooklyn about

an expert accountant. The couple, with their syear-old son, Willie, went to live in Mrs. W. H. Drew's boarding house in Brooklyn about five weeks ago.

It is understood that they had spent the summer at Sheepshead Bay, and for a few weeks had been stopping at the Clarendon Hotel before going to Mrs. Drew's boarding house. Mrs. Drew said last night:

"A week after the couple came to the house Mr. Scoffin went to Washington and, I believe, put up at Willari's Hotel, Mr. Scoffin did not return, but his wife heard from him regularly every day, either by letter or telegram. Mrs. Scoffin is a very handsome and finely educated woman, and was an excellent person in every respect.

"She has been expecting her husband back from Washington, and, on Saturday afternoon went over, as I understood, to the station to meet him. She spoke with me for a few moments before leaving the house, and seemed to be impatient to meet her husband. When she did not return on Saturday night, I concluded that she and her husband had determined to stop in New York, and I did not learn of the accident which befell her until was summoned to the hospital. When I saw her at the hospital she was entirely conscious, but couldn't explain how she came to fall from the window. She told me she didn't know how it occurred.

"A letter from Washington and also a despatch were received for her at the house today. I told her about them, and she asked me not to open them, but to bring them over to her to-morrow. I asked her if I could telegraph to her husband, and tell him to come on as quickly as possible, but he said it would be useless to do so, as she had moved from Willard's Hotel, and she did not know where a message would reach him."

him."
Mrs. Drew said that Mrs. Scoffin had never shown any symptoms of mental aberration while at her house.

One Stabbing, Was as Usual, Over a Game of Cards-The Complainant Missing.

Three Italians were marched into the Elizabeth street station on Saturday afternoon by l'oliceman Reagan. The prisoners were Congetcio Natele of 55 Bayard street, Marino Felerio of the same address, and Franceco (invacio of 202d street and Kingsbridge road. Gavaccio and Natele were charged by John Duranti of 61 James street with holding him, while Felerio stabbed him.

It was over a game of cards in the saloon of Antonio Cossina at 23 Mulberry street that the men got to quarrelling. Duranti called Felerio a name, and Felerio aimed a blow of his knife at Duranti's heart. Duranti dodged, and the knife struck Duranti's thigh. At the Tombs knife struck Duranti's thigh. At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Reagan was on hand with his three prisoners, but the complainant, Duranti, failed to appear. Justice Ryan held the three men, and told Reagan to find Duranti. As Policeman Granville of the Elizabeth street station parrolled his post on Hester street late on Saturday night Allaso Tambano, an Italian of 144 Boxter street, ran up and told him that Savaro Cianco of 104 Mott street had instatabled one of his fellow tenants in the hall of 144 Haxter street. The injured man was Pasquale Lambasso. Granville went to 104 Mott street, but could not find the knifer.

He had better luck at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he found Cianco at breakfast and took him to the Tombs. Lambasso is in St. Vincent's Hospital, suffering from a stab in the side. The injuries are not serious. Justice Ryan held Cianco without bail.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

Mrs. Lowell Says Their Relations Are Harely Founded on Justice.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Chairman of the Women's Anti-Tammany Committee, has written a letter to Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in response to Miss Willard's request that Mrs. Lowell inform the members of the temperance union how they can best help the working people. Mrs. Lowell says that in this working people. Mrs. Lowell says that in this country justice is rarely found in the relations between employer and employee. She says:

"There will never be justice between employers and employees, consequently there will never be a lasting peace, until the public and the employers recognize the claim of the employees to a voice in the settlement of questions relating to wages and to hours and conditions of labor. It can scarcely be expected that American oftigens, who have been born and bred with the instincts of freemen, will submit tamely to a system which places their welfare entirely in the hands of others. I believe that it is by the study of this phase of the labor question and the advacacy of "conciliation" as a means of preventing disputes, and of "arbitration" as a means of settling them, that the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union can best help the working jeople."

Barbers Who Want Sunday Afternoon Of. Lawyer Myer J. Stein, 245 East Fiftleth street, old a SUN reporter last night that fifty city harbers held a meeting yesterday morning to narbers held a meeting yesterday morning to organize the Metropolitan Barbers' Association, the object of which will be to secure a half-holiday on Sunday for the barbers. John J. Kmerin was made chairman of a committee which will meet next Sunday in Macanerchor Hall and organize the association. Mr. Stein said the barbers had enlisted the sympathy of several churches, who wish to secure a little Sunday rest for members of that trade. Mr. Stein will endeavor to secure the half holiday either under the State Sunday law, or size under a city ordinance passed for that special purpose.

ECZEMA, PIMPLES, MOLES, Patin Discusses, Factal Hemishica, Regular Physicians. Consultation free, office or letter charges molecule. John H. Woodbury Decision of the Control of the WEST 14TH ST.



carpets on credit. We think goods sold that way ought to be of the most durable kind. It's a poor kind of business that takes advantage of the necessities of those who need credit. A good, solid, come-back again and send-your friends business can't be built that way. We handle only such goods as we can sell with confidence.

Cash or time-all one to us.

Cowperthwait & Co., 164, 166, AND 168 WEST 14TH ST.,

NEAR OTH AV. BROOKLYN STORES: PLATRUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

ANNIE KIRRY'S LOVE OF FLOWERS.

It Led to an Exciting Adventure in Which She Was Robbed of 913.

Annie Kirby's excessive love for flowers led her into very great peril yesterday morning, if her story is to be believed. Annie is a conicly mulatto giri who lives at 220 West Forty-seventh street. According to her tale, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while walking along Forty-second street, she met a Greek named Nicholas Masoky. Masoky asked Annie if she was fond of flowers. Annie said she was so fond of them that she would walk from the Battery to Harlem to get a bunch. Masoky then told her to come with him, and he would give her some. Annie hesitated a little, but finally went with him to 336 East Forty-eighth street. Masoky asked her to come up stairs to get the

went with him to 336 East Forty-eighth street. Masoky asked her to come up stairs to get the flowers, and Annie went.

She says that they went up one flight of stairs to a dark room. Masoky struck a light, and then she saw that there were four other men in the room, and before she had time to cry out she was scized and thrown to the floor, bound hand and foot, and gagged. Then one of the men searched her clothing, tearing it in the process, until he found her purse, which contained \$13. After the money had been found one of the men pulled out a razor and put it inside Annie's mouth, cutting her slightly, she says. He told her with an oath that if she stirred or made a noise he would draw it across her throat and cut off her head. Annie said she was dreadfully scared, but she didn't lose her presence of mind, and kept on working to free herself from her bonds, and finally succeeded in getting her feet loose. While the men were counting her money she jumped up with a yell and ran down stairs. Her cries quickly brought Policeman Ledermann of the East Fifty-first street station to the scene. Hearing the story, he summoned help and went up stairs to arrest the men. He found them all in hed feigning sleep, two with their clothes on. Aid having arrived, the whole party was taken to the East Fifty-first street station, where the men gave their names as Nicholas Masoky, aged 26; Peter Coldwater, aged 20; James Granovitch, aged 18, and Rolos Parpolls, aged 34. Annie identified them all, but said the man who had taken her money and had threatened her with the razor had escaped.

In the Yorkville Police Court Masoky told Justice McManon that the woman had picked his pockets of \$21 and had stuck the money in her mouth, and that he and his friends had used only enough violence to make her diagorge. He denied having coazed her to go to his room by promising to give her flowers, and also denied the razor part of the story.

Policeman Ledermann said that when he went up to the men's room he found the razor lying on the floor, b

CAB DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES. The Liberty Bawn Association to Estab The Liberty Dawn Association of Amalga-

mated Coach Drivers met at 15d East Forty-second street last night to establish a labor bureau for the purpose of bringing about close; relations between the men and their employers Acting Secretary William MacNair said that the employers frequently complained of the unre liability of men as a reason for paying small wages. The plan is to have the labor bureau take charge of all men seeking situations and have employers hire the men through the bureau, which shall be responsible for all employed

have employers hire the men through the bureau, which shall be responsible for all employed through its agency. The bureau will also investigate complaints by employers and grievances of employees.

The association is considering means to secure a restoration of the \$14 wage rate in King's, Hall's, and Overin's stables, which supply the Plaza, Savoy, Murray Hill, Vendome, St. Cloud, and Sturtevant hotels. Last spring several stables cut wages to \$12 a week, but the higher rate has since been restored in most of them. Secretary MacNair said that the association was especially desirous of placing one phase of this question before the public. That was that when, in 1887, the ceach owners raised the men's wages to \$14 they increased the prices of first calls of cabs and carriages from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to \$1.50 and \$2, but that when these owners reduced wages they did not reduce the prices of their conveyances to the people.

The drivers also want nine hours a day off duty. Another grievance is against what Secretary MacNair savs is a rule of the New York Cab Company requiring all its employees to join an "unchartered and unincorporated" benevolvant association, to which they must pay 50 cents a month, and an assessment of \$1 in case of the death of a member and 50 cents if a member's wife dies. The association is said to be managed by the Treasurer of the cab company. Communication has been opened by the Liberty Dawn Association with one of the company, a brother of Senator Lexow, who, the men say, has promised to bring the association's complaint before the stockholders.

NEW ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH. A Group of Handsome Buildings to Be Erected in West End Avenue.

Plans have been completed and ground will immediately be broken at West End avenue and Eighty-sixth street for the new edifice of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. Ever since the sale of the church property at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street the congregation has attended services in the chapel of the Meth odist Mission House, Fifth avenue and West Twentieth street.

The new church will be constructed of stone

in the classical style of architecture, after de in the classical style of architecture, after designs by R. H. Robertson. It will bave a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 100 feet. In the rear, and connected with the main building a large structure, 50 feet by 100 feet, will be built, to be used for Sunday school and kindred objects. A parsonage, having a front of 22 feet and a depth of 60 feet, will also be connected with the church edifice. The auditorium will accommodate 1,200 people. At one dorner of the building a tower will rise 150 feet above the sidewalk.

building a lower will rise loo teet above the sidewalk.

The building to be occupied by the Sunday school will present some unusual features, of which the most notable will be the auditorium. This will accommodate 4000 pupils and will be two stories in height within, with galleries with raised seats on either side. Ample room has also been provided for separate apartments for the different classes, as may be required. The entire cost of the church and its buildings will be about \$200,000.

Secretary Herbert to Admiral Cherardt. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-Secretary Herbert sent the following letter to Admiral Gherard

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1894.

Sin: It is with regret that the department issued the order, made necessary under the law, retiring you from active service in the navy.

Your guilant services when in command of the Port Boyal at Mobile attracted the commendation of your superiors and the admiration of the whole country, and, in peace, you have performed whatever duties were imposed upon you with fidelity and addity. Your twenty five years service at sea has varied you to be known as a "seagoing" sation, and the interpretation is without precedent in the mavy.

In command of the international max at review first you had under your control ships representing more nations than were ever actually commanded by any Admiral in the world, and the international us at review first the pixths of the commanding officers of every vessel in the first and the international max at review first he pixths of the commanding officers of every vessel in the first the "laving cap" presented by them all as a joint testimonal of this restorm was a tribute the value of which cannot be overestimated.

Burths not hote acquaintance with you, covering a period of years, our intercourse his here pleasant and appreciation of yours, our intercourse his here pleasant and account of the present of the country about to be nevered by your retirement, I beg to expressed the and now, as our purpose pay appreciation of your valuable services, which have deserved the gratifuel of your country.

"H. A. Harnelly, Secretary of the Navy."

It Was a Wolf and Not a Lion.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., NOV. 11.-The animal which was thought to be a lion, and which terrified the neople in the district between this city and Columbus, was a large wolf, brought from the West by a farmer. It got loose and killed a few sheep, and the lion story started. NEGRO THUGS REPULSED.

ONE OF THEM NEARLY KILLED PARMER DUNHAM'S WIFE.

The Stant Old Farmer Pought Ris Accallant, Whom He Had Fed In the Morning, and Finally Frightened Rim Of, with His Murderous Companion-The Whole

Country Side Hunting for the Fugitives. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 11,-Maxson Dunham and his wife live in a neat white farmhouse about two miles from Newmarket, in Piscataway township, Middlesex county. They attended yesterday the yearly meeting of the Seventh Day Baptists of New Jersey in the old Newmarket Church. Before leaving home they gave breakfast to a tall, slender negro, clad in a

light suit, who asked for food. The Dunhams had two guests at dinner, and Mr. Dunham drove back with them in the afternoon, leaving Mrs. Dunham alone in the house. He returned alone at nightfall, put up his herse, milked his cow, and gave the milk to his wife to strain. Then he went back to the barn. Having fed his horse he stepped out of the stable to lock it. As he felt for the door some one seized him by the shoulders, threw him down and tried to throttle him. He saw that his assailant was the negro in the light suit. In spite of his 63 years Mr. Dunham is a vigor-

ous man, and he tore away the choking grasp from his throat.

"If you holler I'll shoot," said the negro Dunham yelled "Murder!" " Bill! Bill!" shouted the negro, and another negro, short and light, came running from the house. He let down the came running from the house. Ho let down the bars near the barn, ran across a narrow strip of meadow, and disappeared in the woods. The tall negro was having a hard time keeping Farmer Dunham down. Suddenly he sprang up and followed his companion. Farmer Dunham went to the house. He tried the back door and found it fastened from the inside. He went to the side door. It was locked also.

"Who's there?" weakly called his wife.

"Maxson Dunham," he answered, "your husband."

"Who's there?" weakly called his wife.

"Maxson Dunham," he answered, "your husband."
He heard her shuffle across the room. She opened the door and he saw blood streaming down both cheeks upon her neck and shoulders.

"Are you much hurt?" he asked.

"Considerably bruised," she answered.

He told her to lie on the sofa and he would go for help. He went to the house of Philip Schweir and got Mrs. Schweir to go and attend to his wife. Schweir's hired man, with a club, accompanied Mrs. Schweir. Mr. Dunham then went to John Powers and other neighbors saying, "Murder has been done as near as can be at my house." People flocked to the place. Dr. M. J. Whitford of Dunellen was summoned by Mr. Dunham himself. Dr. Whitford cot off Mrs. Dunham's hisir and found seven wounds on the head. After they had been sewn up, she told her story. She had started out of the back door to rines a milk can at the well, when a short negro sprang forward, struck her on the head with a club, and said, "Give me the money or I'll kill you."

She staggered from the blow and said: "I have no money." He struck her again. "Give me money," he repeated. "I'll call John," she said, indicating there was a man in the house.

"I'll kill you," he said and struck her again, knocking her down. She screamed "John" as she felt.

She felt that her senses were going as blow

"I'll kill you," he said and struck her again, knocking her down. She screamed "John" as she fell.

She felt that her senses were going as blow after blow fell on her head. Then the negro ran and she rallied. She crawled from door to door, fastening each. The negro's weapon was found near the back door. It is a 'ough stick of white oak taken from the wood pile.

A searching party, headed by C. T. Rogers, William Larrabee, the Carpenter brothers, and Ephraim Fyatt, scoured the country. Two colored men were arrested at Dunclen as they were about to board a train. Constable Warden released them after Mr. Dunham said they were not the guilty ones. The search was renewed today. The entire district is aroused.

Mr. Dunham is as spry as ever, but his wife is in a serious condition. Dr. Whitford thinks the skull is not fractured, but fears erysipelas may set in. Chief of Police Grant of Flainfield has taken charge of the case, and is tracking the negroes through the State.

LITTLE TICKET SCALPERS. How They Contrive to Beat a Perry Super-

intendent's Ingenuity. Superintendent Stoney of the New York and

Brooklyn Ferry Company, which operates the Roosevelt street ferry line, has, by a recent order regarding the sale of tickets, given a severe ow to the newsboys and other persons who have made a living selling tickets outside the gates at each side of East River. The patrons of the ferry espouse the cause of the scalpers, and a sharp rivalry is now going on between the passengers and scalpers on one side and the company on the other. Up to date the company has had the better of it. For many years the company has sold a strip of ten tickets for 25 cents, and as a single fare is three cents, this has been a saving to the passengers of five cents on

ten trips,
For a long time no one took advantage of this
but a few women and boys who sell papers at
the ferry, but gradually the ticket-scalping business increased and in some cases papers were discarded and the business of selling tickets took a big boom. Until a week ago the familiar cries of "Ticket, Sir?" "Ferry ticket?" could be heard near the ferry entrance on all sides and even a block or two blocks away. The superin-tendent's orders stopped this. The passengers

even a block or two blocks away. The superintendent's orders stopped this. The passengers soon saw the interiors of the ferry houses placarded with signs amouncing that thereafter a commutation card would be issued at the old rate entitling the holder to ten trips. At each trip the card has to be punched.

The passengers expressed sympathy for the scalpers, and the general verdict as expressed in the cabins during trips was to stand by them. Following close upon the change four chopping-boxes were added at each end of the ronte, and each attendant was provided with a punch. The new scheme required extra help. Where three men formerly took tickets during rush hours it now requires seven or eight. The scalpers have found a way to work the commutation cards, but it requires much patience and some trouble to their customers, yet the latter don't seem to mind it. The new scheme is to have a customer buy a ten-trip card, and after it is punched, to toss it out through the gate as he passes. This is done until the ticket has been used up, and then a new one is purchased.

The superintendent evidently anticipated this, however, for the gatemen are on the alert, and when they catch any one tossing a card book through the gate they generally give him a mild lecture, winding up with "Well, don't do it again; it's against the rules."

The stanchest supporters the scalpers have are the women, who, instead of being called down by the gatemen, generally reverse the order of things, and a fiter doing so to their hearts' content, while the crowd looks on and laughs, figures aboard the boat with a "Well, did you ever?"

Something for Otto Kempner's Ex-Partner It was reported yesterday that Sheriff-elect Edward J. H. Tamsen has tendered to John Fer nel, the Grace leader in the Seventh Assembly district, the choice of either counsel to the Sheriff or Under Sheriff. The first named place commands a salary of \$6,000 a year and the Under Sheriff a salary of \$5,000.

IF YOUR BOY ATTENDS ONE OF THE SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES ADVERTISED IN THE SUN HE WILL HAVE FOR COMPANIONS THE SONS OF OTHER SUN BEADERS-WHICH IS SOMETHING.

A man feels better when he is in good company. SUN advertisers are in good company. And the feeling doesn't stop with sentiment;

there's business in it.